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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

☞On and after Monday, July 25, the terms of the Commercial will be 25 cts. a week by Carrier, and $10 a year.

"COLORADO JEWETT,"—MR. EDWARD BLISS, who signs himself "Commissioner of Emigration for Colorado," does not give Mr. JEWETT, the lackey to the bogus Peace Commissioners, a very good character. He says he lived in the territory some three months, but does not go back because he fears a coat of tar and feathers. Mr. BLISS says:

The history of Jewett's career since he blessed Colorado by an abandonment of its limits is the history of a confidence man and a swindler. The files of the Chicago newspapers furnish conclusive evidence of his worse than Petersburg operations in that city, and there are parties in this city and in Baltimore who have various sums of cash advanced to this Jewett, long ago placed among other items on ledger profit and loss accounts. So much egotism, bombast, assurance and downright impudence was never before concentrated on a single individual.

The Late News.

Ful. details of the late brilliant movement of Gen. GRANT may be found elsewhere. An important strategic position has been captured from the enemy, which gives our army a base within ten miles of the city of Richmond. At last accounts our forces were in position on the New Market Road, but what followed their disposition has not been made public.

Dispatches from Harrisburg and Philadelphia announce that the rebels have crossed the Potomac into Maryland, their force being estimated at forty thousand strong. Our Washington correspondent contends that the rebels have not made an attempt to cross.

—A Baltimore correspondent announces that an important military movement is on foot, by which is to be decided who is to be master in the Shenandoah Valley. From the tenor of the dispatch we infer that the Government has been making preparations to properly chastise the invaders, and exciting news from that department may be expected at any moment.

From Atlanta we learn that the rebel General HOOD had made several assaults upon General SHERMAN'S forces since Friday last, all of which were easily and promptly repulsed.—Our loss in all the assaults was about one hundred men.

The response from all quarters to Secretary FESSENDEN'S appeal on behalf of the new loan is very gratifying. The subscriptions in the West, although nothing official has been heard from that section, are reported to be correspondingly large with those of the East.

A CHARLES GIBSON, Esq., of St. Louis, having resigned his position as Solicitor of the Court of Claims, on account of the policy of the Administration, President LINCOLN has accepted the same. The President thanks Mr. GIBSON for the acknowledgment of being treated with personal kindness, and knows of but two reasons why Mr. GIBSON should not continue to receive such treatment—one of which is his neglect of the duty of his office, and the others his studied effort to stab him.

From Charleston we learn that Fort Sumter is still being bombarded, and great damage has been done to the shelling of the city continued. The late expedition of Gen. Foster caused a great scare in Savannah.

New Loan U. S. 7 3-10ths Treasury Notes.

We call attention to the advertisement of Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who are fully authorized to receive the money for this desirable Loan.

They will allow the entire commission of one quarter per cent. to all persons subscribing no matter how small the amount purchased, as the notes are in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000 and are convertible into United States 6 per cent. Gold Bonds *at par*. We trust all loyal and patriotic men will *at once* purchase, and thus aid the Government. This loan is used for the paying of our gallant soldiers, and every dollar subscribed aids the cause in which all our material wealth as well as our political and social prosperity is involved.

Late Military Intelligence.

The news of the rebel raid yesterday afternoon was about as reliable as any we have had. We are now informed that the rebels have possession of some of the fords of the Potomac, notwithstanding we were previously told they were safely guarded by our forces. The rebel lines are reported to extend from Williamsport to Shepherdstown, and they are represented to be reconnoitering previous to crossing over into Maryland. One dispatch informs us that Early has been largely reinforced, and has now 50,000 troops under him, and another telegram states prisoners insist that Gen. Lee is in chief command of the invaders. We shall doubtless have the truth concerning the raid, after the rebels have retreated toward Virginia.

The latest information from General Sherman states that he is steadily drawing his lines closer around Atlanta. Nothing had been heard from General Stoneman's cavalry raid on the Macon and Columbus road, the only avenue through which Hood can escape. General O. O. Howard has been assigned to the command of the army and department of Tennessee, the position made vacant by the death of General M'Pherson. General Howard's Chief of Staff will be Lieutenant Colonel Warner, formerly of the 76th Ohio volunteers.

General Rosecrans, by authority of the War Department, has called for nine regiments of six and twelve months volunteers for the protection of Missouri against guerrillas, or invasion in the same connection. Governor Hall has issued his proclamation, stating the emergency to be great, and urging the people to fill these vacancies at once.

The official report of the rebel General Hood has been received in Richmond. He very naturally, like his predecessor, claims a positive victory over Sherman, anouncing the capture of many prisoners, cannon, stores, &c! The rebel General Walker is killed, and three other rebel Generals wounded.

"Strategic Intuition."

Gen. Halleck tells a curious story of "Jomini," showing his remarkable knowledge of military strategy, or what the French call *strategic intuition*. One cannot but regret that the quality was not more general:

"Having been summoned to the Imperial headquarters at Mayence, at the beginning of the campaign of 1806, Napoleon said to him: 'I am delighted that the first work which demonstrates the true principles of war has appeared in my reign. No work like yours is taught in our military schools. We are going to fight the Prussians. I have called you near me, because you have written on the campaigns of Frederick the Great, because you know his army, and have studied the theatre of the war.' Jomini asked for four days to get his horses and equipage from the headquarters of Marshal Ney, and added that he would join his Majesty at Bamberg. 'Why at Bamberg?' said the Emperor. 'Who told you that I am going to Bamberg?' 'The map of Germany, sire,' 'Then I see a hundred roads on that map,' said Napoleon. 'Yes, sire; but it is probable that your Majesty will make against the left of the Prussians the same manœuvre which was made at Denain against the right of Marlborough and by Saint Bernard against the right of Melas.' 'Very well,' said Napoleon, 'go to Bamberg, but don't say a word about it; no one should know that I am going to Bamberg.'"

HOW TO MAKE SOUP.—Liebig, in his Researches on Food, says: "When one pound of lean beef, free from fat, in the finely chopped state in which it is used for beef sausage or mincemeat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling for a minute or two, is strained through a towel from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine, now become hard and horny, we obtain an equal weight of the most aromatic soup, of the strength as cannot be obtained, even by boiling for hours, from a piece of flesh. When mixed with salt and other usual additions by which soup is usually seasoned, and tinged somewhat darker by a mean of roasted onions or burnt sugar, it forms the very best soup which can in any way be prepared from one pound of flesh."

PURIFYING SORGHUM SUGAR.—The following information, just received from Mr. Riley Root, of Galesburg, Ill., patentee of a new process for clarifying Chinese and other cane juices, may be of much benefit to those engaged in raising sorghum: "I would add, in relation to sugar-making, that after the syrup has granulated the remaining (ungranulatable) portion of the syrup is drawn off. But when canes of the variety

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rovah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, Of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election—Shall Soldiers Vote?

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1864.

The Special Election on Tuesday Next.

If at this late day the right thinking part of the community have not made up their minds not to permit the question of allowing the soldier to vote to go by default, surely nothing that we can say will produce a different result. There are just two things that the soldier stands in danger of: the indifference of friends and the secret activity of enemies. In view of these two agencies, either one of which may carry the election on Tuesday next against the soldiers, we wish to impress on every reader the importance of discharging his duty. If he thinks the soldiers ought not to be allowed to vote, of course he will say so, for the wrong-headed always vote, and sometimes more than once. But upon the business community, which we know will favor the enfranchisement of the men who fight our battles, we urge it as a solemn duty, to allow nothing to cause them to omit to go and vote in favor of the amendment on Tuesday. Surely no man claiming to think at all, will forget to perform this simple yet important duty. Every day the soldier perils his life for us and the Nation. Shall it be said that we neglected or refused to give him five minutes and a ballot?

"A Sop for Pennsylvania."

The New York *Times* under this caption indulges itself in the following strain:

The War Department has yielded to the pressure from Pennsylvania, and given authority for the organization of *new* regiments of one year troops under the last call. No State works and receives any special favors as Pennsylvania; and yet she never has a corporal's guard to keep the horse-thieves from crossing her borders. We thought the folly of new regiments was long ago exposed. But as it is again revived, there remains but one remedy. When Lieut.-Gen. Grant gets these new regiments at the front, it will be perfectly legitimate for him to muster out the officers and put the men into the battle-thinned ranks of veteran Pennsylvania regiments that deserve to be filled up.

We are certain that the writer of the above did not take time to reflect, and doubt whether he was disposed to be fair. The same "authority for the organization of new regiments" that has been given to Pennsylvania, was previously given to Ohio, and we believe to other States. The object as well as the effect of this policy, is to bring good and tried officers into the service—such as General GRANT will have no occasion to "muster out," either for incompetency or dishonesty. They are to be found scattered all over the State, having had from one to three years of honorable experience in the field. They will be brought back into the service with thousands of their comrades, who, after a vacation of a few months, will seek the service again, and all the more surely if they can go under officers they know to be tried and capable.

It is to be regretted that so much nonsense should be distilled through the columns of our leading journals. The above is not a solitary instance where prejudice has found expression at the expense of truth and fairness.

We think the attitude of New York before the country ought to counsel the press there to consult prudence. Instead of responding to the call of the President to rally for the defense of the Capital, the militia of that State, in the vilest spirit of mutiny refused to march, and it has become necessary to disband certain regiments on that account. Not only this, but we see the Executive of that State resorting to every expedient to gratify the desire of the militia to keep at a safe distance. First they demand to have it stipulated that they shall not be ordered away from Washington, where feather beds and cooling drinks may at all times be obtained. In the next place, they demand to be exempted from the draft, and refuse out-and-out to march a step unless this guaranty is given. What cowardly expedient the militia of New York will next set up remains to be seen.

The Lake-European Trade.

Three years ago the firm of CUNNINGHAM, SHAW & Co., Liverpool, commenced running a regular line of packets between that port and several of the more important ports on the great lakes. Although the enterprise was an experiment generally distrusted, the firm have now seven staunch packets built for ocean service, plying regularly between Liverpool and Detroit, which has been selected as the distributing depot of the lake country for the operations of the company. Cleveland was first selected, but the change has been made to Detroit as the more central point. Referring to this enterprise, the Detroit *Tribune* says:

The vessels arrive at our docks loaded with foreign goods in unbroken packages, designed for the jobbers in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, etc., and return to Liverpool freighted with grain, flour and other products of the West. This new course of trade is beginning to attract a good deal of attention among Western merchants, and should the Canadian canals be enlarged so as to admit of vessels of greater capacity, and ocean steamers of medium size, it cannot fail to become a favorite route, and open up a trade of immense importance to the lake country. It is not improbable that in a few years, the bulk of imported goods consumed in the Western States will be shipped direct to the lake ports, instead of New York and Boston, especially since freight from Liverpool to the lakes cost no more than from Liverpool to the Atlantic ports. The laws of trade, the most feasible channels of communication, and the exigencies of Western commerce, all point with unerring certainty to this result.

It is understood that other transportation companies are being formed for trade between Liverpool and the Lakes, and great expectations are predicated on its future growth and importance. The *Tribune* indulges in this view of the subject thus:

Many of the present generation of Detroit merchants will doubtless live to see the day when the names of ocean steamers and packets, bound to the upper lakes, will be as familiar to them as are those of our own waters at the present time—when our wharves shall be lined with strange vessels, from every clime, discharging their rich cargoes of foreign merchandise, and receiving the products of our State in return—when they will see whole blocks of heavy importing houses occupying some of our principal streets, and when bills of exchange on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased as freely of our bankers as at New York or elsewhere.

Trade by this route is unquestionably destined to grow, but it will always be limited compared with the great volume of commerce, because of the fact that the St. Lawrence, seven months of the year, is frozen up and not navigable. There are nevertheless certain advantages attending the trade; and its growth, corresponding with that of the great West, may be confidently relied on.

Woman's Work of the Hour.

The Executive Committee appointed at a meeting of ladies held in Boston, a few weeks since, to consider the propriety of forming an association to promote such simplicity in dress and living as would be consistent with the sad experiences of war, and to discourage the use of foreign luxuries during the unsettled state of the currency, have put forth an address to the women of New England, which should be onsidered addressed to the women of the whole country.

It remarks at the outset that the experience of the last three years seems to prove that the claims of the country on patriotic citizens are as much on the women of the land as the men. Their work though different is not less imprtant, and limited only by the extent and duration of the war. The excess of our imports over our exports—imports of which the women are the principal consumers—"has long threatened the most serious consequence, perhaps the financial ruin of the country." The time has come when it has ceased to be of little or no consequence who manufacture those articles of elegance and luxury with which women have adorned their houses and themselves. "The humanity and the christianity of the age," says the address "demand a speedy and a righteous termination of the war. To effect this every energy must be brought to bear in one direction; and woman's dress can no longer be regarded as a matter of taste merely—it takes its place to-day on the plane of lofty patriotism, side by side with the great questions of the time."

The committee, in their address, next "cite a few figures and facts," which convey an important lesson:

The value of our exports for the year ending June 30, 1860, was $220,690,486. The value of our imports, for the same period, was $286,598,115, leaving a balance against us of $57,898,649. This balance must be paid in gold, at whatever cost of premium. In that year some of the items of import were, in round numbers as follows:

Manufactures of silk	$23,000,000
Laces and embroideries	4,000,000
Jewelry and plate	1,700,000
Dolls and toys	400,000
Feathers and flowers	600,000
Hats and bonnets	1,100,000
Cotton goods, including trimmings, thread and piece goods	17,000,000
Soap, perfumed and other	100,000
Wool and worsted, manufactured	25,000,000
	$72,000,000

Of these articles, women are by far the largest consumers. Shall we stop the demand for them, and add an annual power of seventy-two millions of dollars—at the present price of gold, more than one hundred and fifty millions to the strength of our country, in this time of trial?

The objection, that "in diminishing importation we diminish the Government revenue," is well answered by citing a quotation from the letter from Representatives HOOPER and RICE, on the subject, which is in the following language:

"As every dollar added to the revenue by the duty on importations involves an expenditure of more than two dollars, and the withdrawal of the article abroad, the national wealth will be increased by any reduction of revenue from that source. Neither the effect would be inconsiderable or not would, of course, depend on the extent to which the movement should be carried. We have no hesitation in saying that just so far as the people abstain from the use of imported luxuries, they are discouraging habits of extravagance in dress and living, stimulating American industry and skill in many departments, diminishing the foreign debt, and increasing the ability of the country to meet the expenditures of the war."

The concluding portion of the address we commend to all our readers without regard to sex:

But it is not the government alone which will be benefitted by such action on the part of the women of the country. Every poor man in the land will rejoice in reduced prices for the necessaries of life now so high as to press hard on the high price of gold. Every soldier's widow and orphan child will have cause to bless us for this new proof of our sincere determination to do our whole duty to the country, and to the support of her living defenders, and in memory of her glorious dead. Shall we withhold this aid and sympathy? There is much hard work to be done before the war can be ended. To hasten, as far as possible, the desired consummation, requires the united energy of all loyal citizens.

We ask the men of the land to fight bravely—we pity and dispise any shrinking on their part. Do we not owe it to them to offer their bitter sacrifice? Do not our hearts go out? We admire the spirit of other women of other times who have laid all their possessions on their country's altar. Shall we not imitate as well as admire?

Impressed with the importance of lending our aid to prevent the trouble that is sure to come to a country drained of its specie and depleting its prosperity, by a wise simplicity of living, for whatever trials may be in store, we ask the women of New England to unite with us in a pledge for increased devotion to the duties of the hour.

And to this end let us use our whole influence, and every endeavor, believing that mankind must approve and that God will bless.

Lord Palmerston on the American Question.

An "influential deputation" from the "Society for Obtaining the Cessation of Hostilities in America" waited on Lord PALMERSTON on the 15th inst., we are informed by the London *Times*, for the purpose of urging Her Majesty's Government to take steps to bring about peace between the belligerents. Of this deputation, not a single member was friendly to the North. Not one of them was friendly to the cause of Freedom—all of them believe the United States Government to be a standing wrong in the sight of English aristocrats and Southern oligarchs. The plea offered by these gentlemen for mediation was one of a temporal character, somewhat mixed with such moral considerations as would be likely to be harped upon by the canters. Evidently, the vastness of the war and the mighty resources which were being brought to bear upon the enemy by the North without any aid from abroad, has frightened these gentry; and when they appeared before "my Lord PALMERSTON," it was only to recount the elements—the fearful elements which "these dreadful Yankees" had been able to bring into the field; so thoroughly frightening the old man with their statistics that he, after listening to them all in detail, took occasion to remind them that there was an old couplet which goes thus:

"They who in quarrels interpose,
Will often wipe a bloody nose."

He told them that he was not afraid of that latter misfortune, personally, but that any effort made now would only be premature. The interpretation of this call upon Lord PALMERSTON is simply that it is of piece with the other efforts that the rebels are putting forth to secure a peace with a compromise. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has informed Lord PALMERSTON, and the deputation referred to, and all others "to whom it may concern," that peace can be secured by the rebels returning to their allegiance and their guaranteeing the perpetuity of "Freedom throughout the land to all the inhabitheref." Let those to whom it may concern take heed.

The New York Militia.

The New York Militia, after holding out in a mutinous spirit perfectly disgraceful, having obtained from the War Department the necessary "sop," in the shape of an order that they shall not be hurt by the draft, are prepared to "march promptly." Major General SANFORD, an amiable old gentleman, who, as a good soldier, is unquestionably thoroughly disgusted with the spirit of the men in setting up first the cowardly claim that they should not be sent off where the enemy is, but kept in the city of Washington, and next, that they should not be drafted, has gone to Albany to consult with GOV. SEYMOUR. The officers and men, it is said, are enthusiastic over the turn affairs have taken, whereby a tolerable certainty is secured that they will not be placed where there is the slightest danger. It certainly is kind in the Government to treat these young gentlemen with so much consideration.

The only practical joke in which R. Harris Bareham (better known by his *nom de guerre* of Thomas Ingolsby,) ever personally engaged was enacted when he was a boy at Canterbury. In company with a schoolfellow, D——, now a gallant Major, he entered a Quaker meeting house, when, looking around at the grave assembly, the latter held up a penny part, and said solemnly, "Whoever speaks first shall have this pie." "Go thy way, boy," said a drab-colored gentleman, rising, "go thy way, and—" "The pie's yours, sir!" exclaimed D——, placing it before the astonished speaker, and hastily effecting his escape.

Horace Greeley's History of the Niagara Peace Commission.

HIS OPINION OF THE AFFAIR.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, in his place, in the *Independent* speaks for himself in the matter of the Peace negotiations at Niagara Falls. We quote from his article some of the most important statements.

THE INTRODUCTION.

Last week was signalized by two efforts to initiate negotiations with a view to the pacification of our country. The more important of these had Richmond for its arena. Mr. J. R. Gilmore—more widely known as "Edmund Kirke," author of "Among the Pines"—paid an unofficial visit to Richmond, accompanied by Rev. Col. James F. Jaquess, of the 73d Illinois, and had a familiar interview with Jefferson Davis and several of his lieutenants. They went with the full knowledge of the President, intent on devising or discovering some ground of accommodation and adjustment between the belligerents now devastating the Republic, and appear to have been treated with signal courtesy and even generous hospitality, but had no success.

JEFF. DAVIS' PLATFORM VIEWED.

Mr. Davis, I believe, has not yet acknowledged the right of his *black* countrymen to "self-government" or "independence" either. Nor does he acknowledge the right of North Carolina to secede from his confederacy, and thus disconnect herself from a rebellion into which she was precipitated by the grossest frauds. The Unionists of the South were conceded no right but to obey on peril of confiscation and death by Davis and his upholders. Yet *he*, doubtless, is fighting for "independence"—for freedom to impose chains on half the people of the Slave States and to reign as autocrat over the residue. "Independence" is to him power, state, luxury, importance; but to the undistinguished many, even of whites under his sway, it is quite other than these. We may safely assume that *he* will make no peace that restores the Union, so long as there is a possible alternative. Yet the Gilmore-Jaquess mission is no failure, though it resulted but in demonstrating this.

So far Mr. GREELEY has disposed of the Richmond Peace effort. Now for Niagara Falls, in which he was more immediately concerned:

THE "OTHER EFFORT FOR PEACE."

Some time since, it was announced by telegraph from Halifax that Messrs. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, (late U. S. Senators,) Prof. J. P. Holcombe, of the University of Virginia, and Geo. N. Sanders, of Kentucky, had reached that city from Dixie, *via* Bermuda, bearing important letters to these but Mr. Thompson (who is in Toronto) were soon quartered at the Clifton, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. I heard soon after of unofficial interviews between one or all of these gentlemen and leading Democrats from our own and the neighboring States, and there were telegraphic whispers of overtures for "reconstruction," and conditions were set forth in those on which the Confederates would consent to reunion. (I cannot say that any of these reports were authentic.) At length, after several days' interval, a letter from Mr. Sanders, stating that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, himself, and another, desired to visit Washington, "upon complete and unqualified protection being given by the President or the Secretary of War."

THE PRELIMINARIES STATED.

As I saw no reason why the Opposition should be the sole recipients of these gentlemen's overtures, if such there were, (and it is stated that Mr. Clay a-oresaid is preparing or has prepare an important letter to the Chicago Convention,) I wrote the President, urging him to invite the gentlemen aforesaid to visit Washington, there to open their budget. I stated expressly that I knew not what they would propose if so invited, but I could imagine no offer that might be made by them which I could not endorse, in one way or another, to a restoration of the integrity and just authority of the Union. The President ultimately acquiesced in this view so far as to consent that the rebel agents should visit Washington, but directed that *I* should proceed to Niagara and accompany them thence to the Capital. This service I most reluctantly undertook, feeling deeply and observing that almost any one else might better have been sent on this errand. But time seemed precious, and I immediately obeyed.

THE MANNER OF THE DIPLOMACY.

Arrived on this side of the Falls, I wrote across to Messrs. Clay & Co., stating that, on the understanding that they had the needful powers from the rebel Government, I would, as authorized and ready to give them a Safe Conduct to Washington. They responded that, though in the confidential employment of their government, fully informed of its views and purposes, they had not the specific powers I required, but would get them, if permitted, and desired, in order to avoid unnecessary delay, at once to Washington, and be permitted thence to communicate with Richmond for the purpose. Not feeling at liberty to concede this, I telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and was duly informed that Major Hay, the President's Private Secretary, would soon be on his way to me. He reached the Falls on the 20th, and we soon crossed over to the Clifton, where Major Hay, after mutual introductions, handed Professor Holcombe the following paper, in the handwriting of the President:

[Here follows the President's celebrated reply "To all whom it may concern, &c."]

MR. GREELEY LEAVES FOR HOME.

I left the Falls by the next train, leaving Major Hay to receive any response to the President's proffer, should any be made; but there was none. Messrs. Clay & Holcombe had addressed to me a letter of sharp criticism on the President's proffer above quoted, which I first read in the columns of the daily journals of this city. Before the matter closed, despite all rumors of further or other negotiations, Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, and Sanders remain at the Falls, or on the adjacent shore north of St. Catharines, and are still in the receipt of many visits from Democratic politicians, who cross the border on purpose.

MR. GREELEY'S OPINION OF THE MATTER.

I heartily approve the President's basis of negotiation, and should rejoice to see it exert a salutary influence at the South; and yet I think it would have been wiser to have interposed no conditions, but forced their manifestos to be perfect and fully their credentials, and then make their proposition. For, thus brought to book, what could they have proffered that would not strengthen the determined upholders of the Union cause? It looks to me as though a rare opportunity was lost for compelling either the Democracy of the loyal States or the despots of Europe to give further manifestations of sympathy with the rebels in their desperate struggle. I may be mistaken in this, but I cannot be in my conviction that every obstruction to peace, every effort to arrest bloodshed and restore amity tends to disabuse and conciliate the great perverted mass of those now fighting to divide and destroy their and our country.

Personal.

Miles O'Reilly is now in New York attending a Court Martial.

John Reid, a native of Scotland, 66 years of age, has been arrested in New York, charged with committing a rape on the person of a child 10 years old.

Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, has resigned his office, the resignation to take effect August 1. He was elevated to the Supreme bench in 1855, and was appointed Chief Justice in 1859.

A recent number of "*Punch*"—the cheap Punch of London—contains a cartoon representing the King of Prussia as a donkey, kicking his heels over the back of a reclining and sheepish-looking lion, and exclaiming: "Eh! hor? Eh! hor? Hell! and anything; there's no fight in him. Eh! hor!"

It is said that the rebel General Longstreet will soon be completely restored to health. He is soon expected to take command of his corps. Ewell is very ill, in Richmond. His leg has commenced to suppurate again, and it is thought he will never be well enough to be of much service to the army.

A new life of Beethoven, by one Dr. Nohl, has appeared at Vienna. Only the first volume is yet published.

Signor Accursi is the ominous name of a new violinist in London.

Jeff. Davis' agents abroad are in a bad way. George Taylor, late of Brooklyn, New York, is in London, looking seedy. Hiram Fuller, *alias* Belle Brittan, is in Paris, in as miserable state as Dr. Taylor. Beverly Tucker, late of Virginia, is at London, fast coming to grief. General Ripley, another agent is wanted at London to settle up his debts.

General J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, delivered an address at the Christian Church, last Sunday evening. There was a full house. The General announced his subject as, "Why should I Pay Allegiance to Our Government?"

The Rev. A. H. Luny, of Canandaigua, N. Y., has accepted a call from the Baptist Church of Germantown, near Philadelphia, to become their pastor, and will enter upon his duties on the first Sabbath in September.

On Wednesday, at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, marriage was solemnized between Hollis White, Esq., and Miss Sykes, sister of Maj.-Gen. Sykes. A brilliant party was in attendance, and the bride was given away by Gen. Sykes.

Dr. J. E. Stevenson, postmaster of Kittaning, died on Monday. He was one of the oldest residents of Armstrong county, Pa., being over eighty years old at the time of his death. He had been an Associate Judge.

Joseph E. Whitney, for two years a collector of law books from various offices in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Providence and Baltimore, has been arrested in Boston for stealing in one city and selling in another.

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It is said that when General Grant heard of McPherson's death he retired to his tent and wept. Both as a friend and a soldier he loved McPherson, and most sorely felt his death. As an example of the high esteem in which Grant held this gallant general, we quote a paragraph from a letter which General Grant wrote to the President just after the fall of Vicksburg "In the assault of the 22d of June, on the fortifications of Vicksburg, and during the entire siege, General McPherson and his command won unfading laurels. He is one of our ablest engineers and most skillful Generals."

General Intelligence.

A soldier of the twentieth army corps, writing from Chattahoochie, says that the clamor of the army now is "Tobacco and Atlanta."

A Richmond editor thus mildly enforces his ideas on civilized warfare: We hope the cup of vengeance may be filled to the brim by our troops, and drank to the dregs. Burn, plunder, devastate, wherever a partizan of Lincoln dares raise his head; that is our advice.

The Metropolitan PoliceCommissioners of New York have established a school of instruction for the police of that city, a very needed and excellent improvement.

The high price of paper has caused the Bangor *Daily Times* to discontinue at once all its yearly subscribers, and depend alone upon the sale of single papers for remuneration.

The Edinburg *Scotsman* of July 10 says: "It is quite true, we have reason to believe, that Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, had lately an offer from Holland of a loan of £20,000,000, but on condition of the custom duties of federal ports being pledged for the payment of interest. This condition the Washington government regarded in the light of an insult, and the negotiation was broken off""

That amiable person, General Dick Taylor, with the aid of a gallon of stimulant and an old quill pen, has indicted an order of exultation over General Banks's defeat. The following is a pleasing paragraph, with the spelling corrected:—"Long will the accursed Yankee race remember the great river of Texas and the changed hue of its turbid waters, darkened with a liberal admixture of Yankee blood.—Long will the 20th of July be a sacred day to Davis and his upholders. Yet *he*, doubtless, is fighting for "independence"—for freedom to impose chains on half the people of the Slave States and to reign as autocrat over the residue. "Independence" is to him power, state, luxury importance; but to the undistinguished many, even of whites under his sway, it is quite other than these. We may safely assume that *he* will make no peace that restores the Union, so long as there is a possible alternative. Yet the Gilmore-Jaquess mission is no failure, though it resulted but in demonstrating this.

So far Mr. GREELEY has disposed of the Richmond Peace effort. Now for Niagara Falls, in which he was more immediately concerned:

THE "OTHER EFFORT FOR PEACE."

Some time since, it was announced by telegraph from Halifax that Messrs. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, (late U. S. Senators,) Prof. J. P. Holcombe, of the University of Virginia, and Geo. N. Sanders, of Kentucky, had reached that city from Dixie, *via* Bermuda, bearing important letters to these but Mr. Thompson (who is in Toronto) were soon quartered at the Clifton, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls. I heard soon after of unofficial interviews between one or all of these gentlemen and leading Democrats from our own and the neighboring States, and there were telegraphic whispers of overtures for "reconstruction," and conditions were set forth in those on which the Confederates would consent to reunion. (I cannot say that any of these reports were authentic.) At length, after several days' interval, a letter from Mr. Sanders, stating that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, himself, and another, desired to visit Washington, "upon complete and unqualified protection being given by the President or the Secretary of War."

THE PRELIMINARIES STATED.

As I saw no reason why the Opposition should be the sole recipients of these gentlemen's overtures, if such there were, (and it is stated that Mr. Clay a-oresaid is preparing or has prepare an important letter to the Chicago Convention,) I wrote the President, urging him to invite the gentlemen aforesaid to visit Washington, there to open their budget. I stated expressly that I knew not what they would propose if so invited, but I could imagine no offer that might be made by them which I could not endorse, in one way or another, to a restoration of the integrity and just authority of the Union. The President ultimately acquiesced in this view so far as to consent that the rebel agents should visit Washington, but directed that *I* should proceed to Niagara and accompany them thence to the Capital. This service I most reluctantly undertook, feeling deeply and observing that almost any one else might better have been sent on this errand. But time seemed precious, and I immediately obeyed.

THE MANNER OF THE DIPLOMACY.

Arrived on this side of the Falls, I wrote across to Messrs. Clay & Co., stating that, on the understanding that they had the needful powers from the rebel Government, I would, as authorized and ready to give them a Safe Conduct to Washington. They responded that, though in the confidential employment of their government, fully informed of its views and purposes, they had not the specific powers I required, but would get them, if permitted, and desired, in order to avoid unnecessary delay, at once to Washington, and be permitted thence to communicate with Richmond for the purpose. Not feeling at liberty to concede this, I telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and was duly informed that Major Hay, the President's Private Secretary, would soon be on his way to me. He reached the Falls on the 20th, and we soon crossed over to the Clifton, where Major Hay, after mutual introductions, handed Professor Holcombe the following paper, in the handwriting of the President:

[Here follows the President's celebrated reply "To all whom it may concern, &c."]

MR. GREELEY LEAVES FOR HOME.

I left the Falls by the next train, leaving Major Hay to receive any response to the President's proffer, should any be made; but there was none. Messrs. Clay & Holcombe had addressed to me a letter of sharp criticism on the President's proffer above quoted, which I first read in the columns of the daily journals of this city. Before the matter closed, despite all rumors of further or other negotiations, Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, and Sanders remain at the Falls, or on the adjacent shore north of St. Catharines, and are still in the receipt of many visits from Democratic politicians, who cross the border on purpose.

MR. GREELEY'S OPINION OF THE MATTER.

I heartily approve the President's basis of negotiation, and should rejoice to see it exert a salutary influence at the South; and yet I think it would have been wiser to have interposed no conditions, but forced their manifestos to be perfect and fully their credentials, and then make their proposition. For, thus brought to book, what could they have proffered that would not strengthen the determined upholders of the Union cause? It looks to me as though a rare opportunity was lost for compelling either the Democracy of the loyal States or the despots of Europe to give further manifestations of sympathy with the rebels in their desperate struggle. I may be mistaken in this, but I cannot be in my conviction that every obstruction to peace, every effort to arrest bloodshed and restore amity tends to disabuse and conciliate the great perverted mass of those now fighting to divide and destroy their and our country.

Personal.

Miles O'Reilly is now in New York attending a Court Martial.

John Reid, a native of Scotland, 66 years of age, has been arrested in New York, charged with committing a rape on the person of a child 10 years old.

Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, has resigned his office, the resignation to take effect August 1. He was elevated to the Supreme bench in 1855, and was appointed Chief Justice in 1859.

A recent number of "*Punch*"—the cheap Punch of London—contains a cartoon representing the King of Prussia as a donkey, kicking his heels over the back of a reclining and sheepish-looking lion, and exclaiming: "Eh! hor? Eh! hor? Hell! and anything; there's no fight in him. Eh! hor!"

It is said that the rebel General Longstreet will soon be completely restored to health. He is soon expected to take command of his corps. Ewell is very ill, in Richmond. His leg has commenced to suppurate again, and it is thought he will never be well enough to be of much service to the army.

A new life of Beethoven, by one Dr. Nohl, has appeared at Vienna. Only the first volume is yet published.

Signor Accursi is the ominous name of a new violinist in London.

Jeff. Davis' agents abroad are in a bad way. George Taylor, late of Brooklyn, New York, is in London, looking seedy. Hiram Fuller, *alias* Belle Brittan, is in Paris, in as miserable state as Dr. Taylor. Beverly Tucker, late of Virginia, is at London, fast coming to grief. General Ripley, another agent is wanted at London to settle up his debts.

General J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, delivered an address at the Christian Church, last Sunday evening. There was a full house. The General announced his subject as, "Why should I Pay Allegiance to Our Government?"

The Rev. A. H. Luny, of Canandaigua, N. Y., has accepted a call from the Baptist Church of Germantown, near Philadelphia, to become their pastor, and will enter upon his duties on the first Sabbath in September.

On Wednesday, at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, marriage was solemnized between Hollis White, Esq., and Miss Sykes, sister of Maj.-Gen. Sykes. A brilliant party was in attendance, and the bride was given away by Gen. Sykes.

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By an imperial decree of July 2, 1864, the election of Verdi to succeed Meyerbeer in the vacant chair of the Academy of Fine Arts of the Institute of France, has been confirmed.

THE PULPIT.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

EXTRACTS FROM A SERMON

PREACHED BY DAVID C. PAGE, D.D.

In Christ Church, Allegheny City, on Sunday, the 10th inst., including some remarks upon the proceedings of the late Episcopal Convention.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

* * * And now, having considered the subject in its more direct and obvious aspects, I propose to devote the few remaining moments allotted to this discourse to the consideration of a collateral issue to which the extraordinary circumstances in which we now find ourselves as a people have given a peculiar significance and importance. I allude to the necessary complication of the great law of Christian charity with the deliberations and the general proceedings of the great councils of the Church. Nothing doubtless can be more deleterious to the interests and inimical to the progress of the Church, than vulgar and noisy clamor, and fierce contention, and bitter invective on the part of those *"who profesi and call themselves Christians."* What can be more offensive, indeed, to all candid, liberal and well disposed minds, than the proverbial *"odium theologicum,"* the irate wranglings of grave and reverend divines, those rabidand hot disputes, and that unsparing interchange of uncourteous and bitter words which are so often witnessed in assemblies where men "do congregate" whose peculiar vocation it is to "keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." Who can contemplate without profound disgust the conduct of those who aim rather to silence their adversaries by overweening confidence, dark unmeaning language, and authoritative airs and hard words, than to overcome them with substantial and solid argument; and who plainly contends not for truth but for triumph. Surely it is bold to be wondered at, that those who are really concerned for the prosperity and final triumph of the Redeemer's kingdom, should deprecate the introduction into our Conventions, of such topics as experience has shewn to be fruitful elements of discord; provocatives of strife, and sources of mutual alienation and distrust. And, for my own part, I should be most decidedly and utterly opposed to the obtrusion upon our ecclesiastical assemblies, of mere partisan issues not only, but of *all* questions whatever, which could not be shewn to have a necessary connexion with the furtherance of truth, and the advancement of religion and piety. And politics therefore, in the common and popular acceptation of the term, should be systematically and pertinaciously excluded from our ecclesiastical conventions. Of the justice and propriety of such an alternative there can be but one opinion. Yes, let politics be rigidly excluded from our general and Diocesan conventions. Let questions of constitutional law and of state policy be left to the custody and the adjustment of constitutional lawyers, and of accredited statesmen. But then before we allow ourselves to be carried away by the weak and foolish men, that at a time when this great country is in the throes of dissolution, when a gigantic and diabolical Rebellion is threatening to sub vert the very foundations of all political and social order, and to annihilate all real security for the very sacredness of the persons of your wives and children, for the peace of your homes and for the preservation of your property and the preservation of your lives, you are not to lift up your voice on behalf of your country, or send a single word of encouragement and of cheer to those who are grappling with a mighty and most unrelenting insurrection, and strenuously endeavoring to maintain the glorious prestige of the Government of our fathers, and to uphold its authority and its majesty, is to my mind so unspeakably unreasonable and absurd, that I cannot find language sufficiently powerful and poignant to express my sense of its absurdity, its fallacy and its mischief—for what is it but to say, that we may not do that as a whole, which it is perfectly right and proper to do as a unit,—that we may not do collectively and as a corporate body, which we ought by all means to do individually, and each in his distinct and personal capacity, and that too when the question of African slavery, which some churchmen can persist in calling a political question, has by the Southern people themselves been completely taken out of the category of politics in the loose sense of the term, by their flying in the face of the civilized world, and committing to the monstrous, the infamous, the intolerable proposition that the perpetual subjection of the African race to slavery is the true and the very corner stone of their political and social fabric. Will any man look me in the face and with all the consequences of such a principle distinctly before him tell me that this is a *political question?* Let him not do so, for I have common sense at least. I spent thirty years at the South and was so intimately connected with its leading men that I married the sister of a President to his present wife; and, therefore, I speak as one who knows whereof he affirms when I say that the estimation in which the negro was regarded, as a *chattel* and not as a being, entitled to assert his manhood, and to run a career of freedom, civilization and social progress, was graduated at the rate of July, 1864, by mutual consent. Each or the parties is authorized to use the name or the firm in the settlement of said business of said partnership.

CHARLES REDEL,
HENRY D.EWERITZ.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having formed a Partnership under the name, style and firm of D.EWERITZ, CUPPER & CO., will continue the manufacture of Copper and Sheet Iron Work as heretofore, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their former customers and of the trade generally.

HENRY D.EWERITZ.
JULIUS KIRMSE,
JOSEPH LANG.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ORMSBY PHILLIPS has become a member of our Firm, his interest commencing July 1st, 1864. Name and style of firm unchanged.

WHARTON, BROS. & CO.,
Ormsby Iron Works.

STRAY FILLY.—Came to the subscriber, in Peters Township, Allegheny county, on Sunday, July 17th, 1864, a light Brghemy colt, about 3 years old this spring. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property and pay charges, according to law, and take her away. PHILIP SADLER.

Jy29-3t

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,

FOR THE NORTH WEST.

The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of

STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,

will soon issue a

North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,

for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns, which will be found the names and places of business, of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Arrangements are now being made for subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a Shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Jy29

FOR SALE.—The entire stock and fixtures of a well established

TRIMMING AND NOTION STORE,

Is offered for sale on good terms. Location is splend'd. All questions answered satisfactorily, and full particulars given by addressing

LOCK BOX 72,
Allegheny city Postoffice.

Jy27-2w

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIBL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

jn1

Somebody's Darling.

Into a ward of the whitewashed halls,
Where the dead and dying lay,
Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls,
Somebody's darling was borne one day—
Somebody's Darling, so young and so brave,
Wearing yet on his pale, sweet face,
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,
Kissing the snow of that fair young brow,
Pale are the lips of delicate mould—
Somebody's darling is dying now.
Back from his beautiful blue-veined brow,
Brush all the wandering waves of gold,
Cross his hands on his bosom now,
Somebody's darling is still and cold.

Kiss him one for somebody's sake,
Murmur a prayer soft and low;
One bright curl from its fair mates take,
They were somebody's pride, you know;
Somebody's hand hath rested there,—
Was it a mother's soft and white?
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptized in the waves of light?

God knows best! he has somebody's love;
Somebody's heart enshrined him there;
Somebody wafted his name above
Night and morn on the wings of prayer.
Somebody wept when he marched away,
Looking so handsome, brave and grand;
Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay,
Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's waiting and watching for him—
Yearning to hold him again to their heart;
And there he lies with his blue eyes dim,
And the smiling child-like lips apart.
Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
Pausing to drop on his grave a tear;
Carve on the wooden slab at his head,
"Somebody's Darling slumbers here."

The Bird of Battle.

The New Albany (Indiana) *Ledger* tells this story:

"We printed a few days ago, from an Atlanta paper, an account of a mocking bird, which, at the battle of Resaca, perched itself on the top of a tree, and during the fight imitated the whistling of the bullets and other noises incident to a battle. Another and a more touching incident of a similar character was yesterday related to us by Capt. George Babbitt, of Gen. Gresham's staff, and of which he was himself a witness. During the fierce cannonading at Nickajack, a small bird came and perched upon the shoulder of an artillery man—the man designated, we believe, as 'No. 1,' whose duty it is to ram down the charge after the ammunition is put in the gun. The piece was a Napoleon, which makes a very loud report. The bird, as we have stated, perched itself upon this man's shoulder and could not be driven from its position by the violent motion of the gunner. When the piece was discharged, the poor little thing would run its beak and head up under the man's hair at the back of the neck, and when the report died away would resume its place upon his shoulder. Capt. Babbitt took the bird in his hand, but when he released his grasp it immediately resumed its place on the shoulder of the smoke-begrimed gunner. The scene was witnessed by a large number of officers and men. It may be a subject of curious inquiry, what instinct led this bird to thus place itself. Possibly frightened at the violent commotion caused by the battle, and not knowing how to escape or where to go, some instinct led it to throw itself upon the gunner as a protector. But, whatever the cause, the incident was a most beautiful and pleasing one to all who witnessed it."

THE COLOSSAL BIRD OF MADAGASCAR.—In the year 1850 a French ship captain named Abadie found on the southeast coast of Madagascar, observed in the hands of a native the shell of a gigantic egg which had been perforated at one of its extremities and used for domestic purposes. M. Abadie being attracted by the unusual dimensions of the egg, set to work to procure specimens of it, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining from the natives, besides the specimen first seen, two others, one of them found in the debris of a recent land-slip. The other was disinterred from a recent alluvial formation, together with some bones of apparently no less gigantic size. Upon these objects, which were shortly afterwards forwarded to Paris, the late Professor Isidore Geoffroi St. Hilaire founded a new genus and species of extinct struthious birds, allied to Dinornis, for which he proposed the name Æpyornis Maximus. The most striking character of the eggs of the Æpyornis is their enormous size. The largest of the two received at Paris measured lengthwise no less than two feet and ten inches, and breadthwise two feet four inches in circumference. Its extreme length in a straight line was twelve inches. Professor Geoffroi St. Hilaire estimated that it would contain 10¾ quarts, or nearly as much as six ostrich eggs. A large ostrich egg, we may mention, being little more than half that of the Æpyornis.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority of the Commonwealth, such electors may exercise this right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulation as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

Sec. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

"Sec. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"Sec. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution on proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments are submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the first TUESDAY of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. ELI SLIFER,
my27-td2aug *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
363 Broadway.

Authorized Capital, . . $2,000,000.
Cash Capital, ... 1,000,000,

All paid in,

10-40 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cent. allowed Bankers.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,	GEO. A. FELLOWS,
WM. A. WISE, Jr.,	SOLOMON L. HULL,
GEO. A. WICKS,	C. MINZESHEIMER,
BARN'L L. SOLOMON	J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS.	

We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a New York account. jy18:2taw3m

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. W. & C. RR. Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half-yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 4th day of August thereafter: *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company.

By order of the Board.
jy26-14t W. H. BARNES, *Secretary.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Instalment of

Five Dollars Per Share

has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the

Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Co.,

payable at the office of J. M. Cooper, Esq., Bank Block, Pittsburgh, Pa', August 10th, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. MASLIN COOPER, *Sec'y and Treas'r.*
jy27-1w *Cooper Fire Arms Manuf. Co.*

OFFICE OF THE DACOTAH MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 4th, 1864.

ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an instalment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this Office on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which date no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of the assessment.

By order of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
jy4-td *Sec'y. and Treas'r. Dacotah Mining Co.*

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
22D COLLECTION DISTRICT, PA.,
Pittsburgh, June 30, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL LISTS OF LICENSES and INCOME TAXES, under the United States Revenue Laws, are now in this office, and that payment must be made between the 1st and 30th of July, otherwise the penalties will be strictly enforced.

The Taxes for the city of Pittsburgh, borough of Lawrenceville and Pittsburgh will be paid at this office, and of the time and place of collections forth other boroughs and townships of this District due notice will be given by Deputy Collectors W. E. Harrison and John A. Sergeant.

The Monthly Tax List, for May, is now due and ready for settlement.

W. LITTLE, *Collector,*
je30-10t 67 Fourth street.

SUMMER SHAWLS;

Black Lace Points;
Black Silk Sacques;
Cloth Circulars;

For sale at low prices by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
jy25 **25 FIFTH STREET.**

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER, for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 188 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12-6m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.—I am authorized to offer for sale that valuable block of buildings consisting of

3 MODERN BUILT STORES.

with dwellings attached; on the corner of Congress and Wylie streets.

This property, situated on a great thoroughfare, on the line of the Passenger railway, in a rapidly improving neighborhood, is worthy the attention of any one seeking a safe and paying investment.

For terms and particulars apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) jy28

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 363 feet, within three fourths of a mile of the Mechanics st. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St. Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER.
my31tf **42 Wood Street.**

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing **187** acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about **30** acres, containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some **50** acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing, Tenant Houses, &c., &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19

SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried and thoroughly approved by the most of thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes all grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured in the United States.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary
Munfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. DOLBY, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky.
jy29

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Bishop, Northern Light, Iron City, Traveler, Meteor, Iron Sides, Lac La Belle and Pewabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August ranking

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over one thousand miles equal six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, developed by and with the world-wide famed, uncovered and inviting deposits of Silver, Lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate, render the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the Capitalist, the Student, the Pleasure Seeker, or the Invalid.

The above named steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

Rooms secured and further information obtained by application to

ROBT. HANNA & CO.,
HUSSEY & McBRIDE, } Cleveland, O.
GARRETSON & CO.,
J. T. WHITING & CO., }
S. P. READY & CO., } Detroit, Mich.
HARLEY & CO.,
jy22-2m] JOHN HUTCHING.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
July 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 52.—To provide for the execution of the third section of the act of Congress of July 4, 1864, authorizing the appointment by the Executive of any of the States of recruiting agents, to recruit volunteers in any of the States declared to be in rebellion except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to be credited to the States and subdivisions thereof which may procure their enlistment, it is ordered.

1st. That for the State of Pennsylvania there shall be appointed, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, from the city of Philadelphia five recruiting agents, from the county of Allegheny two, and from each of the remaining counties of the Commonwealth one.

2d. There being at the disposal of the Executive no fund for the payment of such agents, their compensation may be fixed and paid by the counties or districts which they represent, and they shall in such case be appointed upon the recommendation of the commissioners of such counties or the committee for the recruitment of volunteers and disbursement of bounties, or proper authorities of such districts. If no compensation is so provided appointments will be made upon application, accompanied by evidence of character and qualification. All applications for appointment must designate the district in the revolted States to which the recruiting agent is to be sent.

3d. All correspondence relating to business arising under this order will be addressed to Col. M. T. Quay, Military Secretary, who is charged with its supervision.
jy22] A. G. CURTIN.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs:

59 shares in the name of E. P. Harris, certificate issued.
50 " " Gilbert Williams & Co., " "
25 " represented by certificate No. 1696.
100 " in name of R. Rinn, no certificate issued.
10 " " T. R. Sewall " "
90 " represented by certificate No. 1116.
500 " in name of M. Hay & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy20tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 13th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

41 Shares standing in the name of L. Green. No certificate issued.
150 Shares represented by certificate No. 158.
200 " " " " " 51.
25 " " " " " 179.
8 " " " " " 200.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh. jy20tf

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, July 14th, 1864.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, July 21st, 1864.
Harrisburg, Penna., Thursday, July 28th, 1864.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, August 4th, 1864.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, August 11th, 1864.

Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the army.

For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.
Terms: Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
jy6-29t Cavalry Bureau.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES

PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.

$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.

jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

NO. 1 MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and retoiled). In store and for sale by
jy1 MILLER & RICKETSON.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Thro Accom, n.... 8:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r 12:20 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's, 11:20 p m
Thro Express..... 4:25 p m	Fast Line..... 12:50 a m
Fast Line..... 8:35 p m	Thro Mail..... 12:50 a m
Johnstown..... 9:00 p m	Johnst'n Accom. 6:15 p m
1st Wall Station.. 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station.. 6:15 a m
2d do ..... 11:40 a m	2d do ..... 8:50 a m
d do ..... 5:00 p m	2d do ..... 1:55 p m
th do ..... 6:00 p m	4th do ..... 6:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 8:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Fast Line..... 1:00 a m	Chicago Express.... 2:20 a m
Express..... 1:10 p m	Phila, " ... 2:40 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 p m	Cin'ti " ... 7:50 p m
	Crestline Mail..... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m, 12:30 m, 4:30 p m and 8:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:30 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Mail..... 7:55 a m	Mail..... 4:00 p m
Express..... 3:40 p m	Express..... 9:35 a m
1st McKeesport.. 11:00 a m	1st McK'sport.. 6:30 p m
2d " 6:15 p m	2d " 2:00 p m
Port Perry..... 7:00 a m	Port Perry..... 8:30 a m
Braddock's..... 6:15 p m	Braddock's..... 5:30 p m

The Sunday Train for and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Mail..... 7:00 a. m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 4:30 p. m.	Express..... 9:35 a. m.
Accommodation. 2:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Mail..... 6:10 a. m.	Mail..... 3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:05 a. m.	Cincin. Express.. 8:05 p. m.
do ..... 1:45 p. m.	do do ..... 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling..... 6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation.. 10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny.. 3:50 p. m.	
Cleveland..... 1:45 a. m.	
do ..... 4:30 p. m.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Heimbold.....86 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny River.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....102 Smithfield st.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....77 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Smithfield sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....78 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons.....13 Second near Short st.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. Klug.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....3 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. Lynch.....86 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....86 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming...corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford...cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. A. Wise & Co.....Susquehanna ave., Allegheny
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenorst., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth.....136 and 138 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.corner Smithfield and First sts.

Glass Filters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....125 First street.

Haiters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother.....294 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....37 and 39 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....85 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Ins. Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....36 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....Diamond alley
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....138 Fifth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 40 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. Moore.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffmann.....58 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Deweritz, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Dilks & Co.....40 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....302 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....59 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRoletter.....51 Grant street.

Photographs.
W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. B. Dabb.....48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. Brown.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....48 Smithfield st.
Frank Wheeler.....92 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....157 Water st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Summer & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony'.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....93 Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....81 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....86and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Son.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreens, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy4-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers.
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 **39** Water street. Pittsburgh. Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers nes; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe6-1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Shafting, Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be done with neatness and dispatch. Remember No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL. S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED, SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy28

GILBERT M. M'MASTER. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
M'MASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 39 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	Bid	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange	—	—	70½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	68	" 4
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	64¾	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	59½	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	66	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50	M. & M.	—	—	60	" 4
50	First National	110	—	—	$5.75
50	Second National	110	—	—	—
100	Third National	110	—	—	—
100	Fourth National	110	—	—	—
100	First National, Ally	—	110	—	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	60¾	"	4 pr ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
50	Western	—	—	53½	May 2.50
32	Monongahela	34	—	33	" $3.00
50	Eureka	80	—	82	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	84	—	84	—
25	Allegheny	—	—	28½	$1.00
50	People's	28	—	28¾	$1.00
50	Penna	32½	—	—	—
	RAILROADS.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	28¼	4 pr ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	50	5 pr ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	—	5 pr ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
50	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	—
50	Penna. Central	—	—	73½	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	114	—
100	Cleveland	—	—	122½	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12½	—
50	do (interest)	11¾	17	—	—
50	Stubenville	—	12½	—	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	1¾
50	Oreg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
24	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88½	$2 50
25	Allegheny	34½	—	—	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 pr ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	27	—	—	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9	7¾	—
10	Dalzell	—	—	15	1 pr ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	—	15	—	2 pr ct.
60	Columbia	—	—	—	5 pr ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	—	11½	—
80	Monga'hela Naviga'n	—	48	—	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	82	—
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	79	—
	do 6's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	—	100	—
	do 5's	—	—	79	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	—
	do 2d mortg	—	—	100	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	100	89¼
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	75	—
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	—	99¼	—

FRIDAY, July 29—P. M.

The violent fluctuations and unsettled condition of the general markets are a serious annoyance to business men. These endless changes, sudden advances and unaccountable and mysterious reactions in the merchandise line, demand eternal vigilance, and after all defy the shrewdest calculation. They continually interrupt the course of trade, and it is unsafe for any body to move until some basis of mercantile circulation is established and commercial values become more settled. In our city trade now is confined to the regular wants of consumers without any speculative excitement.

—The principal points of interest in the New York money market, according to yesterday's *Post*, are the fall in gold and the rise in Government securities, the activity in railroad shares and miscellaneous securities and the continued decadence of the mischievous speculation in agricultural produce and in other articles of prime necessity to the masses of industrial population. Mr. Fessenden's financial policy, from which much national benefit is anticipated, has already produced results the importance and value of which can scarcely be overestimated. Government's act advancing the currency of the increasing demand from investors in the country. Coupons of 1881 are wanted at 106½, and Five-twenties have sold as high as 109. Certificates are better, and have been bought this morning in heavy amounts at 95⅞@95¾. At this rate the Certificates pay 11 per cent. on the investment.

—The Philadelphia *News* in its rampant style sometimes makes a hit. We copy the following paragraph from its money column: "The most astounding fact that the country has ever witnessed is that in the present condition of things, the great principle of "supply and demand," which has ever been held as immutable, is held in abeyance. To say that the price of provisions or anything else, to-day, is governed by the quantity in the country is to state a ridiculous blunder. The Secretary of the Treasury has in his vaults, lying idle, fifteen millions of dollars in gold, and yet, if a man wants a hundred dollars in gold to pay duty, he must pay the speculator TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS in paper for it. If you go to your shoemaker, to buy a pair of boots, he will tell you, in so many words, that he will make them for you for ten dollars, but if you will pay in gold he will make them for five. Where, then, does the great principle of supply and demand operate? The whole thing consists in the redundancy of the circulating medium. Retire the currency judiciously, of course, and you take away from the speculator the means to carry his ten thousand barrels of flour, or pork, or beef. He is able to carry it now because he can borrow all the money he wants at six per cent. interest. Retire the currency, and what is called money becomes of course more scarce, and the speculator finds it impossible to borrow to the same extent. He must pay his notes. To do this he must put his flour on the market, *and then the principle of supply and demand will commence to operate again*, and it being found that there is, after all, more flour than is wanted, the price comes down until it reaches its proper level, when the Government, instead of expending *two millions* a day, will require to expend but one."

—A crop circular, published in Chicago, gives the following conclusion as to the crops, deduced from a very extensive correspondence from points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa:

"In conclusion it may be said that the wheat crop of the year has suffered serious abridgment in many sections, that the rains came in time to save corn, and bring it into a fine growing condition, that the chinch-bug has proven, after all, the farmer's worst enemy in many localities, and yet that above and beyond all influences of disaster, the prospect will not be fully realized which at one time promised destruction to so large and so vital a source of our local and national prosperity."

—The newspaper, as well as private advices by the *Scotia*, represent an increasing demand for our 5-20 Bonds on the Continent of Europe. The London *Times*, which has been both inimical and unfair to the Public Credit of the United States since the second year of the War, does not disguise the fact that the Continental absorption of these Stocks is something extraordinary in both amount and tenacity, under all the vicissitudes of the American War and Exchanges. The renewed orders in this market to-day would seem to bear out the comments of the London authority.

—The Public Debt of the United States on Monday last, including the unpaid requisitions on the Treasury, amount in gross:

July 26, 1864	$1,805,523,564
July 19, 1864	1,706,203,566
Increase of the week	$9,320,198

The increase is mainly in the three year 6 per cent. compound interest Treasury Notes, substituted for the 5 per cent Treasury Notes, withdrawn from circulation and cancelled in June. These substitutions now amount to $29,420,000 in compound 6 per cents, as against $87,440,000 of 5 per cents withdrawn and cancelled.

—By the new Internal Revenue law, approved June 30th, 1864, which goes into operation 1st of August, receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage, or judgment, or decree of any Court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property are made liable to a stamp tax of two cents, and by the same law every bank check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money whatever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company, or for any sum exceeding ten dollars drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand, is also made liable to a stamp tax of two cents. The provision taxing receipts is now in this country though it has long been in use in England. The tax on bank checks, drafts, &c., is extended to all checks—as well those under as those above twenty dollars.

—The Springfield, (Illinois) *Journal* says:

The Hon. A. Starne, State Treasurer of Illinois, returned to this city from New York, where he has been paying the semi-annual interest on the State debt. It is understood that he paid out about four hundred thousand dollars of which belonged to the State, and one hundred thousand was in gold, paid on sterling bonds. There is still in the Treasury gold enough to pay the interest on these bonds for January and July, 1865, and January, 1866.

—The Boston Bank statement compares as follows with the preceding report:

	July 18.	July 25.	
Capital stock	$52,881,500	$52,881,750	Dec. 8,000,000
Loans and discounts	66,979,520	69,975,357	Dec. 5,195,802
Specie in bank	5,246,207	5,733,277	Dec. 513,042
Due'm other banks	13,942,140	13,475,720	Dec. 466,420
Due to other banks	10,402,285	9,951,392	Dec. 881,686
Deposits	30,384,041	27,906,349	Dec. 2,678,502
Circulation	9,320,275	9,776,548	Dec. 114,824

—The Boston *Traveller* of last evening says: "Money is growing easier from day to day, and the demand for business purposes is gradually falling off. The banks are lending and discounting more freely, and the late pressure seems to have passed away. Stocks are not very active, and the market lacks speculative animation at present, although most of the sound, dividend-paying securities are bringing full prices. Some of the best of the more fluctuating kinds of shares have declined considerably below the prices which ruled before the great rise in gold, but they will probably revive again with the next upward movement."

New Orleans Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18, A. M.

The market opened this morning with a fair inquiry at previous rates, but upon its becoming known that later accounts had been received from New York, quoting middling at $1 65, with a large advance in gold, holders raised their quotations 2½@3c per lb—some even 5c—and the sales were consequently confined to about 1000 bales, including 10 unpacked and 19, 25 and 24 mixed descriptions, prices not reported. The market is too unsettled for regular quotations.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bollmann's Warehouse—70 hhds and 1 case, as follows: 70 hhds Missouri County Leaf, Lugs and Trash—1 at $7; 2 at $7 75; 2 at $8 00; 4 at $9 50@10 75; 8 at $11 00@12; 6 at $12 75@13; 4 at $14 00@15 50; 2 at $16; 3 at $17 50@18; 4 at $18 50@19; 4 at $17 50@18, 6 at $19@20, 3 at $20 50@21 50; 4 at $21 50@22 75; 3 at $23; 2 at $23 50; 1 at $24; 3 at $24 25@25; 5 at $25 50@26 75; 3 at $27; 4 at $27 50 at $28 25@29; 5 at $30 50@31 75; 3 at $32 50@33 50; 1 case Trash at $5 90. 10 boxes Ohio Seed Leaf Wrappers and Fillers, ranges from $6 to $7 50. Market active.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was dull. The sales made were in a small way for local purposes. The weather yesterday was intensely hot, making outdoor transactions decidedly unpleasant. The receipts of produce have been limited, which has tended to hold up the present prices. Among the sales we note as follows:

HAY—The market was firm during the week; prices have undergone no change. Among the sales we note 24 loads at scales at $40 00@45 00; 19 tons, Baled at $45 00.

BUTTER—The warm weather has interfered with the receipts; the market exhibited more firmness; sales 12 packages Roll, at 30@35c.

CHEESE—The receipts are on the increase, the sales made being at a variety of prices, viz:—sales 50 bxs W R at 18@20c; 65 do at 20@21c; some dealers were holding off for 22c.

FLOUR—The market was not so firm. Buyers were asking a concession which holders were not willing to grant, hence we have but few sales to record. We notice an increase in the receipts of country flour the rates of which are very irregular. The Pearl Mill yesterday lowered their rates to the city trade to $11 00. The former price was $11 50. Sales: Extra Family, 100 bbls at $11 00@11 25; 50 do at 19 75; 130 do at lots at $10 75@11.

GRAIN—The market was about as unsettled as usual, prices being governed by the amount coming in. The stock on hand is quite light which helps to maintain the present figures. Wheat—Was steady. The mills pay $2 00 for prime red and $2 10 for choice white. The operations yesterday were very limited. Corn—The market is steady with a good demand at former prices. Sales of 2 car loads at depot, at $1 54@1 55 per bush. Oats—The sales during the week were more liberal than usual. Sales of car loads at $1 01@1 02 per bush, the terms were withheld. Barley and Rye were out of season and were neglected.

BRAN—All descriptions of feed were in active demand, the market being firm; sales of 5 tons at $22 00 per ton.

EGGS—Were dull. The supply was in advance of the demand. Sales of 11 bbls at 18c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was inactive. The supply about keeps pace with the demand. Apples—Sales 2½ sacks prime at 10@10½. Sales 20 sacks Peaches at 7½@9.

SALT—Was firm with a good local demand. Sales of 140 bbls No. 1 at $3 00.

LARD—Was not active. Holders were steady at 19@19½ for Leaf.

BACON—The market was not so active as we have seen it on many occasions. The present high prices cut off a large number of consumers whose finances will not admit of their indulging in Bacon at the present prices. The sales in lots varying from one to five thousand pounds, was at the following prices:—Shoulders, 16@16½; Sugar Cured Hams, 19@19½; Plain Hams, 19½@19½; Sugar Cured Hams, 25@25½. Country Meat and inferior parcels were disposed of at various prices.

FISH—The season is over. Sales 20 half bbls Lake Herring at $6 00.

APPLES—The receipts about keep pace with the demand. We note sales of 60 bbls at $6 00, 3 bbls Spy, per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market was dull, the demand having fallen off. The sales made were all in a small way, as buyers were holding off for lower figures. In the absence of sales we omit the figures.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—Kloman & Co, 2 cars metal; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 20 bbls oil; J A Caughey, 112 bbls oil; J Wood & Son, 3 cars metal; S Harbaugh & Co, 7 sks wool; Meiland & Auner, 25 bales hay; Joseph Martin, 20 doz buckets, 5 washboards; Ewart & Co, 10 doz washboards; J Porterfield & Co, 10 doz do; Schomaker & Lang, 30 doz buckets, 12 doz tubs, 10 doz washboards; J Moorhead, 5 pkgs metal; A McClintock, 1 car hoop stuff; J D Webster, 1 car lumber; Bingham, Sturgeon & Co, 2 cars oats in bulk.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—G W Hoodkip & Co, 5 bbls dried fruit and 30 empty bbls; G Philliby, 6 bbls apples; M Howley, 1 car lumber; Martin, Oliver & B, 1 car iron; K Stewart, 10 sacks wheat, 12 do oats; Jas Hawkins, 9 bbls eggs; Brynman, 11 baskets butter.

Imports per. Cleveland & P. R. R.—Lewis & Farley, 300 bags oats; Clarke & Co, 27 bales cotton; G. W. Blackburn, 29 bales wool; Simpson & Knox, 35 sacks oats; J. B. Canfield, 14 boxes cheese; Schoonmaker, Lang & Co, 10 boxes cheese; S. H. Voight, 40 boxes cheese and 25 boxes soap; Chas. C. Balsey, 48 boxes cheese; Young, Bros. & Co., 18 sacks wool; Alex. Wheldin, 33 sacks wool; Rea & Kell, 100 bags shorts and 240 bags bran; H. Guyer, 3 cars staves; David P. Basly, 28 boxes cheese; R. Robinson & Co., 63 boxes cheese; D. M. Edgerton, 60 bbls oil; Hallock & Clark, 2 car hoop poles; Newmeyer & Graff, 238 s. handles; Garrett & Martin, 13 kegs butter and 2 sacks wool; J. M'Grally, 40 pieces iron; Fleming & Steele, 12 bbls apples; Potter & Aiken, 7 boxes cheese.

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have further advanced The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$31 00
I-X—10x14	36 00
I-C—12x12	32 50
I-X—12x12	37 50
I-C—14x20	33 00
I-C—14x20	38 00

BLOCK TIN ₰ lb.

Block Tin	80c	Bar	85c
Zinc Sheets	23c	Spelter Slabs	22c

European Iron Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.

PER SCOTIA—Metals—The usual quarterly meetings have been held in Staffordshire during the week, and a reduction of 20s on January prices for leading brands of bars declared. This will not affect secondary makers, who have previously submitted to a similar reduction. Pig-iron has advanced on speculation, closing for cash for G.M.B warrants. No change in Copper or Tin. Tinplates quiet.

LONDON, July 16.

Metals—Copper: English is not attainable at less than £5 per ton above the official prices, a further advance being established in the raw material. Spelter: No business is reported. The quotations remain the same, and for future delivery £25 5s. Tin remains steady. Straits have sold at £105 prompt three months. Iron: The present rate of freights is 22s 6d each. Lead: The market is £21 5s for common English Pig.

Birmingham Iron Meeting.

BIRMINGHAM, July 14.

There was immense excitement amongst the makers, sellers, and buyers of iron from all parts of the kingdom at this market to-day. It was the day for the quarterly meeting of ironmasters. At the preliminary meeting of the trade held a fortnight ago, in the same district, it was resolved that the prices at which iron should be sold by the iron firms should be those which have ruled for some months past, and which are in the proportion of £9 10s. for bars. At the preliminary meeting, however, Mr. W. E. Forest, M. P., for South Staffordshire, objected to the decision, and said he would not be ruled by it, but he promised that he would not take any contrary action until quarter-day (to-day.) He came to this meeting and said he had reduced his prices 20s a ton. Loud complaints and protestations of unfairness followed from other masters, who were then compelled to reduce. Iron is therefore down £1 a ton. And this is so without there being any probability of wages being brought down at the finished iron works. Buying has been checked by the suddenness of the alteration in prices, merchants and consumers imagining that even better terms may be obtained by negotiation. Leading masters express themselves very strongly against the course which Mr. Forster has taken, and openly threaten to unseat him at the next election.

London Oil Market.

LONDON, July 16

OILS.—More demand for Linseed, and 37s 6d @37s 7d obtained for present delivery. The last sale reported was 37s 6d. Spanish Refined Foreign is offered at 45s 6d@46s, and brown at 42s 6d@43s. Few buyers of Palm, and 35s 6d accepted for fine. Market yet quiet for Olive, Gallipoli 61z 10s@62z, and Seal 53z 10s for Mogadore. Only small orders for Cocoa Nut, the value of prime Cochin is 40s, and of Ceylon 38s 6d ₰ cwt.

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Chicago Hay Market.

Hay—In light supply and firm. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, best pressed	$20 00@21 00
Timothy, loose pressed	18 00@19 00
Timothy, loose	17 00@18 00
Prairie, loose pressed	17 00@17 00
Prairie, loose	15 00@16 00

RETAIL PRICES.

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Timothy, loose pressed	22 00@23 00
Timothy, loose	20 00@21 00
Prairie, loose pressed	19 00@20 00
Prairie, loose	17 00@18 00

Toledo Lumber Market.

We note an advance on almost all descriptions with an upward tendency, and quote as the closing rates for the week, Pine, first clear $45, second clear, $40; box, $35; common boards, $22, culled boards, $19; dressed, second clear flooring, $38; common dressed flooring, $32; second clear siding, $25; common siding, $21; A No 1 shaved shingle, 18 inches, $6 25; A No. 1 sawed shingles, 18 inches, $6; A N. 1 sawed shingles, 16 $5, nail, $4 25.

The Hay Crop.

Pennsylvanania papers say that the hay crop, now mostly harvested, will be immense and of the best quality. Farmers call it the best season within their remembrance. The hay crop in Connecticut, the Hartford *Current* says, is also immense, and is of the very best quality, one ton being considered equal to two tons of last years crop. The second crop, it may has been cut short by the drought, but the quantity and quality of the first crop will more than make up for the loss.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, July 30, 1864.

The oil market continues dull in all its various departments. The difference between the views of the interested parties is such that one or the other must give way before transactions can be effected. The stock on hand is quite small, which tends to hold up figures. Buyers, however, were shy, and were not disposed to take hold. The Eastern markets were about as unsettled as our own. Some of the holders of Crude, believing they can do better in the East, are forwarding their stocks to that market. The receipts per the Allegheny, since our last, amounted to 910 bbls. In the absence of sales we give the nominal prices:

CRUDE—We have no sales to report of this article. Buyers decline taking hold at the prices demanded by holders, viz: 38c, packages returned, and 43c packages included.

REFINED OIL.—There was a larger inquiry yesterday but no transactions were reported. For a lot of 1,000 barrels of bonded 80c was offered, provided the oil would stand the Philadelphia gauge; the difference would make it equal to 78c on the spot. The sale was not consummated when we left the market. The market will probably become more settled during the coming week.

RESIDUUM.—There was nothing doing in this article; we quote nominally at 86 @87 ₰ bbl.

NAPTHA.—The market was steady; holders were demanding 85c. No sales were reported.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

M'Kelvey & Miller, 110 bbls; Pennock & Ball, 230; J. Gallagher, 230; Kies, Kaufman & Co., 210; R. Ashworth, 141. Total, 910 barrels.

Oil Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Brewer, Burke & Co., 300 bbls refined, to New York.

Sill & Co., 150 bbls refined to New York.

Cook & Johnson, 198 bbls refined to New York.

Forsythe & Bro., 71 bbls refined to New York.

Lockhart & Co., 389 bbls refined to New York.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.

PIG IRON—Since our last weekly review there has been a continual fair demand for this article, the sales and re-sales in the aggregate amounting to between five and six thousand tons, at rates averaging fully $2 ₰ ton on rates that were current last week.

In Foundry descriptions the supply is unequal to the demand, and $3@5 ₰ ton advance has been paid for small lots for immediate delivery.

All pig iron reports are based thus:

Sand pig iron, 2,268 lbs to the ton.
Chill pig iron, 2,240 do do
Blooms, 2,400 do do

The range of sales during the week were at $53@65, cash to 4 mos, for Coal Smelted Forge from Lake Superior Ore.

NEUTRAL AND COLD SHORT Anthracite Forge —$62@65, cash to 4 mos.

RED SHORT Anthracite is in light demand. 60, cash, may be considered the outside rate for that description of iron.

HANGING ROCK Charcoal is in light supply, and some lots have been withdrawn from market. Sales range from $75@80 ₰ ton; the latter figure may now be quoted for best brands No. 1 Foundry.

LAKE SUPERIOR—Charcoal has sold to the extent of 600 tons, at a range of $72 50@75 per ton, cash.

MISSOURI CHARCOAL—Is in light supply, the stock being principally held by one party. $80 per ton was ordered for a lot of 500 tons.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

100 tons	Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore, forge	$65 4 mos.
100 tons	Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore, forge	65 60days
100 tons	Coal Smelted, favorite brand	65 —cash
400 "	" " "	65 —cash
100 tons,	No. 1, Cold Blast, Missouri Charcoal	80 60days
70 tons	Ashland Anthracite	68 —cash
120 tons	Coal Smelted, mixture of L. S. and native Ore, at equal to	65 —cash
150 tons	do. do.	65 —cash
100 tons	Anthracite No. 2, forge	65½ —cash
80 tons	Anthracite, No. 2, foundry	70 —cash
100 tons	Anthracite, No. 3, neutral	65 —ca h
200 tons	Anthracite, No. 3, Red Short	60 —cash

R. ROCK PIG IRON PER TON.

57 tons	Hot Blast	$80 4 mos.

SALES OF BLUMES PER TON.

18 tons,	second quality	at $145

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

July 30, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.

	₰ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7
1½ to 6, by ½ inch	7½
1½ to 1⅝, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7½
1½ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	8

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7
1½ to 1⅝, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	8
⅝ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
⅝ to 1½, by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	9

HORSE SHOE.

5½ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	8½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2½ to 6 inch	8½
1½ and 2	8½
1½ and 1½	9
1 and 1½	10
¾ inch	11½
½ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 2¼ inch	7½	⅞ and 9-16 inch	8
2⅛ to 2¾	7¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	8¼
3 to 3½ inch	8	5-16 inch	8½
3⅝ to 4 inch	8¼	¼ inch	9
4⅛ and ⅜ inch	7¾	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	8½	¼ inch	8½
⅜ and ⅓ inch	8	⅛ inch	9

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

¾ to 1¼ inch	8½	¼ inch	8½
⅜ and 1⅝ inch	8½	⅛ inch	9

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10½
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼@½ ₰ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₰ lb extra.	
Heads	8½
Plow Slabs	8½
" Wings	8½

FLAT RAILS

Pinched and counter sunk.

1¾ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	8
1½ by ⅜ and 7-18 inch	8½
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ¾ inch	9

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	12

NAILS.

	₰ keg		₰ keg
10d to 60d Nails,	8 12½	2d Fine	10 37½
8d and 9d	8 62½	3d, Lining	11 37½
6d and 7d	8 62½	4d Clinch	9